The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 10. 1869. VOL. 42: NO 46.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers, Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *reponsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR., *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* BEDFORD, PA., All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Build ing, (second floor.) ☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apri 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, WOODBERRY, PA., SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C. On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD. All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED. *Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL. This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage. N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs. may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

DU PAGE county, Illinois, is in a state of anarchy. In consequence of a division on the county seat question, feeling runs high, the people of one section threatening the other with mob violence. The excitement is represented as fearful, so that the lives and property of citizens are in jeopardy, and it is feared that before the matter is ended soldiers will have to be called out to preserve order.

THE mildness of the winter in Louisiana, so far, has proved a great annoyance to hunters and lovers of wild game. But few ducks have been seen or killed, while the smaller fry of the feathered tribes are remarkably scarce. In New Orleans there have been few wild ducks in market this season worth buying, and not more than eight or ten days of weather cold enough to make fires agreeable.

SCIENTIFIC men attribute the late severe summer and autumn weather, the storms, floods and earthquakes that have prevailed in various places, to the influence of the sun, which they assert is in a highly agitated state. It is also asserted by them that the body of magnetic light now shooting from the sun in every direction will, by the beginning of next year, have extended far enough to exercise material influence upon the earth, and then it is said we may expect that phenomena will be observable such as have not yet come under the notice of the human race.

EXPERIMENTAL HANGING.—At an early hour on Sunday morning, a young lad residing on Long Island committed suicide by hanging himself. He loosed a rein from a horse bridle and made it fast to a beam in the barn, and making a noose upon the downward end, he climbed upon a horse manger and swung himself off. He was but nine years of age. The cause of his singular proceeding is unknown, but those who knew him say that he has heard so much about the coming execution of Burke, that he had a great anxiety to know how it would feel to be hung, and he, no doubt, tried the experiment, little thinking that it would cost him his life.

VICTORIA'S FAMILY.—Of Queen Victoria's nine children, four are already married, and of these only one, the Crown Princess of Prussia, has left her native land. The wife of Prince Louis of Hesse and the wife of Prince Christian both live in London, and the probability is that the younger sons and daughters, when they come to marry and settle, will continue in England. Counting the collateral branches, there are in England about twenty-six Princes and Princesses of the blood-royal. To these the nation pays in pensions the sum of $555,000 yearly; and as the younger sons and daughters of the Queen grow up, it will be asked to pay a good deal more.

CATHOLIC COUNCILS.—On the 8th day of December, the Roman Catholic feast of the Immaculate Conception will commence at Rome,—the first council of the Vatican, and the twentieth council recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as Ecumenical. Councils of the Church are ecumenical, general, or particular. An Ecumenical Council represents the whole Church, and it suffices that the chief part of the Church is present and in agreement with the Pontiff. A General Council is one which, through its not being confirmed by the Pope, is not held to represent the universal Church. Particular Councils are those which represent only a portion of the Church. The definitions of an Ecumenical Council in matters of faith or morals (but not in matters of discipline) are, when approved by the Pope, held to be certain and infallible. Other councils have only so much authority as have the churches they represent, but are not infallible unless confirmed by the Pope.

MINISTER CURTIN IN RUSSIA.—Private advices received in Washington give some details concerning the presentation of ex-Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, minister of the United States to Russia, to the Czar, on the 28th of October, at the winter palace, St. Petersburg. Mr. Curtin wore the ordinary dress of a citizen, and did not appear in court dress. The presentation speeches were made on both sides in French. The proceedings were published at length in the same language in the Court *Journal*. Mr. T. J. Coffey was presented as Secretary of Legation. Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was presented to the Czar by Minister Curtin, during a three weeks' stay at St. Petersburg, and was invited by the Emperor to accompany him on his personal staff, which he did in the full uniform of an American major general, at a review of the Imperial Guard.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion, that a mortgage, or a purchaser at Sheriff's sale, is not bound to look beyond the judgement docket to ascertain whether the entries thereon are properly made by authority, and that where there is a defective entry of a judgment, or an unauthorized entry of satisfaction, the Prothonotary is liable for damages to any party injured. Hence, where the Prothonotary, without the authority of the Court, entered on his docket against a judgement, "satisfied on *fi fa.*," it was held that the entry was perfectly regular and conclusive as to third persons to whom the judgement itself regularly docketed was constructive notice, and that it was not necessary to search further and ascertain whether there was any record of an order of the Court directing such satisfaction.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.—The Cardiff Giant, which has been creating so much excitement in the Onondaga Valley, New York, has been subjected to a careful examination from several scientific gentlemen. This stone giant exhibits the marks of the sculptor's tools very plainly, and some of them, particularly where the legs and arms join the body, are exceedingly fresh. The anatomy of the figure is said to be perfect. The statue, which is a reclining figure, carved from gypsum, was discovered in a bed of muck, nearly covered with water. Experiments were made on the solubility of various kinds of gypsum under different circumstances, and it was ascertained that a block of this material, weighing seventeen ounces, exposed to the constant action of rain water for forty eight hours, lost one ounce. The results of a carefully conducted series of experiments of the above character, when applied to the stone giant, prove, it is asserted, that the statue has only been buried 370 days, and that the antiquated appearance is due to exposure to the dissolving effects of water.

Poetry.

SOMEBODY'S BOY.

BY BARTON K. BRISCOR.

Is somebody's mother thinking
That sombody's boy gets "tight,"
While somebody's boy is drinking
Somewhere or other to-night?

Who was that somebody lugging
Too heavy a load to-day
Of brandy and rum, and hugging
The posts on the corner, eh?

Who is that handsome fellow,
The handsomest face we meet,
Who comes home so late and so mellow
He can scarcely keep his feet?

Who is that somebody reeling
First from the left to the right,
With empty pockets, yet feeling
As rich as Crœsus to-night?

Ah! pavements have grown unsteady;
They wave like a wind blown sheet,
And have interfered already
With somebody's drunken "feet."

And still to the world his drinking
Is neither here nor there;
But somebody's pa, I'm thinking,
Or sister or mother would care.

He'll wake to morrow, it's patent,
And he'll come down stairs all right,
And look almost like he hadn't
Been out on a "tear" last night.

And somebody's mother and sister,
When told that brother gets "tight,"
Are almost inclined to blister
Your cheeks with their hands outright!

But somebody's sins are wearing
The jewel of life away;
And somebody's boy, wayfaring,
Will die in the street some day!

THE REFUSAL.

Go, Henry, go! the hour has come
When you and I forever part;
Those twining cords are now unloosed
That bound thee closely to my heart.

No, I will ne'er consent to be
The wife of one whose reckless soul
Is led by passion's seething hand,
To patronize the poison bowl.

I spurn the cup with all its friends,
And feel determined not to link
My destiny with one whose deeds
Would place me soon on ruin's brink.

Yes, go! and I'll be free again;
For I had rather spend my life
In loneliness, and die unwept,
Than be a loathesome drunkard's wife.

Miscellaneous.

FRED FARLEY'S LOVE.

"Now mind, Fred, you'll be on hand directly after the Fourth. If anything should happen to call me away from home, Isabel, my wife—"Bella," we call her—will entertain you until I return. I want you to see Bella, and she wants to see you. You'll say I ought to be a happy man. And remember you are to stay a month, at least. Oh, we will have rare sport."

"I shall be there if I'm alive, Harry, depend upon that; and if you suffer yourself to be called away before I come, and are not there to receive me, I shall proceed at once to claim the attention of your Isabel."

"All right, old fellow; you'll be warmly received, I can assure you. Bella is anxious to see the old chum of whom I have told her so much."

Harry Lynde and Fred Farley had been friends from early youth—had been chums at college—and were now as warmly attached to each other as friends and brothers can be. They were young, the first being four-and-twenty and the other a year younger. Harry had been married six months, and had settled down in a pleasant villa on the Hudson, provided and furnished by his wife's father. Fred had just come into possession of an ample fortune; and before going into business, which was ready for him in the shape of a partnership in a heavy commercial house, he had planned to enjoy a summer's vacation in the country—and his first trip out of the metropolis was to be, as we have seen, to his chum's on the Hudson.

The Fourth of July came and passed, and on the following Monday, Fred Farley made his way up the river. He found the dwelling of his friend one of the most romantic and delightfully situated villas he had ever seen, and as he entered the park, he asked the coachman if Mr. Lynde was at home.

"No, sir; he went away on Friday on business. But he expected you, and told me that the horses were at your service."

"And Mrs. Isabel Lynde, is she at home?"

"Yes, sir, and I think she will provide for you very well."

Fred had playfully declared to his friend that he hoped he should find him gone upon his arrival, so that he might claim the undivided attention of Bella: but now that the prospect was so near verification, he felt a little bashful and uncomfortable. But the coach was at the door, and he resolved to put on a bold face and meet the lady without blushing or flinching; for he had no doubt that Harry had repeated to her all his nonsensical remarks.

"Mrs. Lynde, this is Mr. Fred Farley," said the smart and affable coachman, as he led the way to the piazza. Mr. Farley, Mrs. Isabel Lynde."

Fred looked upon the woman who stood upon the piazza to welcome him. Peris and houris, and sylphs and fairies, all lost caste in his estimation from that moment. A more beautiful being he had never beheld; and yet she was not one of the airy, gossamer beauties, such as he had seen in ballrooms and drawing-rooms, but a substantial, whole-souled, frank-faced, loveable woman, with whole volumes of truth and poetry in the sweet shimmer of her smile, and in the soft liquid light of her large brown eyes.

"I am sorry Harry is not at home, Mr. Farley, but we will try and make you comfortable until he returns. He would not have gone if he could have helped it."

"He had business, I suppose," remarked Fred, as they entered the drawing room.

"Yes; he was called to Albany, and may soon have to go to Buffalo. It was some important railroad business."

For a little time Fred felt very bashful. If Mrs. Lynde had been common or plain, he would have felt differently; but it seemed like profanation to claim the attention of one so lively and accomplished. But why should he suffer such impediments to comfort to stand in his way? His friend had bade him to make himself at home, and he meant to try. As he came out of his reserve, the lady grew brilliant. She had evidently received instructions from her husband to do all in her power for the proper entertainment of their guest, and she was trying to obey.

When evening came, and there was a hitch in the conversation, Fred proposed music. Isabel asked him if he sang. He said he had done so—he would try if she wished it—that is, he would accompany her. In truth, Fred possessed one of the richest, most melodious and finely attuned voices ever heard; and I may as well add here, that the female portion of his acquaintances had pronounced him one of the handsomest men they had ever seen. He sang with Isabel Lynde. He was charmed with her sweet voice, and she appeared no less charmed by his surpassing melody. After this, they talked of Harry. Fred praised him to the skies, while Isabel modestly claimed for him that he was true and noble.

The first night in his friend's home, and yet Fred Farley found himself wishing that his friend had never been—that such a man as Hary Lynde had never existed—or, at least, had never apeared in that section of the country.

"Oh, if I could have found this sweet prize before Harry had ever known her! Ah, Fred Farley, what are you doing? coveting your neighbor's wife? and that neighbor your dearest friend and chum? I am ashamed of you! Beware!"

And so the smitten guest talked to himself until sleep closed his senses. Then dreams came, and Isabel Lynde haunted his uneasy slumbers in all sorts of strange ways.

In the morning he arose, and resolved that he would not expose himself to the danger which he could already foresee in a too free interchange of poetry and romance with his friend's wife; but, alas! for human resolutions, when the erratic god has strung his bow and set his dart! After breakfast, the coachman came to see if Mr. Farley would ride. The morning was delightful, and the horses were in need of exercise.

Yes; Mr. Farley would ride; but could he do less than ask Mrs. Lynde to accompany him? He asked her; she assented with evident satisfaction.

"Harry bade me not to lose sight of you, Mr. Farley, and I suppose I must obey him."

O, what a bewitching smile—what a wondrous depth of feeling in the brown eyes, and what music in the voice! Fred felt a pang at his heart, a glow through his whole frame, and he knew that he had fallen in love. What should he do? He must fight against it while he could.

Of all the companions who had ever shared his social hours, Fred had never before found one like Isabel. He called her so in his thoughts. She was as intellectual, and as witty, and as frank, and as open-hearted, as she was beautiful; and in the inborn purity of her soul, she never dreamed that harm could come of it to Harry's chum.

Three days passed, and a letter came from Harry, saying that he had been obliged to go to Buffalo.

One week more, and poor Fred was beside himself with the ardent, all-powerful, and pervading passion that had possessed him. And this was not the worst. He was sure that Isabel loved him; he could not be mistaken, her very efforts to conceal the emotion, her growing timidity and reserve, the changing color of her face, the drooping of the silken lashes, the soft fluttering of the voice, all, all told him that she loved him.

Once more, what should he do? There was but one alternative. He must leave the villa at once. He felt that he was wronging his best and dearest friend. That evening he said to Isabel that he must go to New York on the morrow—he must take the Albany boat when it came down. She was startled, and for a moment lost control of herself. But the remainder of the evening passed sad and gloomy to both. Fred was reticent and moody, and the lady was evidently far from being happy.

The morning came, and Fred and Isabel stood in the parlor. The carriage was at the door.

"Dear Mrs. Lynde, I may never see you again—I must not!" He held both her hands, and as he thus spoke, she started as though an electric bolt had stricken her. A strange light flashed up and gleamed in her eyes; her bosom heaved, and presently tears crept out on her cheeks.

"God bless you" cried Fred, pressing her hand to his lips in an impassioned manner. "Sweet peace be thine. Thine be the victory—of—Life— in Faith and—Love, and—"

He broke down at this point: he knew that Isabel sobbed, and that she put forth her hands towards him; but he dared not stop. The next he knew he was in the coach, whirling away toward the river; and he said to himself that he should never be happy again. O, why had he seen his friend's wife? Why had he loved her? why had she loved him?

"Hallo, Fred; how's this? Where are you bound now?"

"Eh! Harry?"

"Yes; come, come, none of *this*. What does that portmanteau mean? Goodness mercy, you are not bound off? and just as I had promised Bella that she should become acquainted with my friend and ; aragon, my chum Fred."

"Promised Bella?" gasped Fred.

"Yes, my wife. Here, my Bella, here is Mr. Fred Farley, and I believe he thinks of deserting."

"Really, Mr. Farley, this is not friendly."

"Hold on," interrupted Harry, "I have a big authority, by way of ownership, over this boat; if you have important business in New York, I'll have her hold on until you can instruct the clerk how to transact it for you. He is reliable."

"First," whispered Fred, "what Isabel is that up at the villa?"

"Oh, my sweet sister, That's why I call this one "Bella." They are both "Isabels." And isn't she a precious girl?"

"Your sister?"

"Yes, bless my soul! You haven't been taking her for my wife?"

"How was I to know?"

"But she is Miss Lynde- Wasn't she so introduced?"

"Your coachman's introduction caught my ear as Mrs, and—but don't detain the boat. My—my business may wait. It will not spoil."

Fred returned to the villa with Harry, and when they entered the drawing room, they found Isabel Londe, the sister, in tears. She looked up and saw Fred. He took another step forward, and put forth both his hands.

"Not gone!" she whispered.

"No, Isabel," he cried; "I met your brother; the clouds burst asunder; the sun light fell upon my path, and, guided by the bright promising beams, I have come back. May I remain? Dear Isabel, it is for you to say."

Whatever answer she made was made upon Fred's bosom, smothered by tears and sobs of joy and blessing. The noble, true hearted girl was not ashamed to own her love on the spot, and to declare that she would gave been very miserable if she had never seen her lover again, for that he was her lover, she knew. But that he had mistaken her for her brother's wife she had not mistrusted until he came to bid her a final adieu. Then the truth burst upon her, but she could not then correct him without seeming to avow her own love. She forgot that Bella had been persuaded to accompany her husband at the last moment, and that she was filling a place which the guest had expected to find filled by another.

THE MAGNETIC WELL OF MICHIGAN

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway crosses the State of Michigan in a straight line east and west. St. Johns is a village station on this road midway between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. Thirty miles north of St. Johns—therefore almost in the centre of the Peninsula, is the village of St. Louis, in Gratiot county. In this out of the way spot, inaccessible except by bad wagon-roads through the forest, a wonder has lately appeared. A well 3½ inches in diameter, bored for salt and oil, began, at the debth of 200 feet, to spout "magnetic water," at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, which amounts to 400,000 gallons every day—and to a height of 24 feet above the surface. There is nothing indeed astonishing in this quantity, or force; for the central area of Michigan is, as to its geological structure, a closed basin, properly arranged for supplying artesian wells with both abundance and head of water; and, in this special case, the anger, after going down through 40 feet of drift clay and gravel with occasional boulders, and then 30 feet of sand gravel, and the 15 feet of blue shale, found a deposit of coarse sand and gravel 55 feet thick, and under that a deposit of sma'l stones 6 feet thick, and then a solid rock. These sands and gravels are surcharged with water, which is kept down by the covering of blue shale, and would spout to the surface through any hole.

But the water itself constitutes the marvel. Three hundred and sixty sick people arrived from all parts of the state and from the neighboring States, were in the village last week, living as best they could, in private houses, outhouses, barns and stables, for the purpose of drinking and bathing in the water of the well. Its properties seem to have magical power over rheumatism and paralysis. A reliable friend, a physician practising at Newcastle, in Delaware, just returned from St. Louis, told us that he saw a patient brought to the place on a litter, unable to move a joint in all his body save his neck, and that but slightly, and having had no good continuous sleep for months. In two days he slept soundly, and could move his hip and knee joints comfortably. He saw another, who had come to the well five weeks before, with his hands crippled into bird's talons and wasted away; his hands had become strait and flexible, and were pink and soft and plump with new flesh like a child's. He chopped wood and did what other work he pleased.

That the water is diuretic, affecting the kidneys, everybody perceives; and that its medical power lies in its ability to rectify the over secretion and poisonous distribution of uric acid or its salts throughout the human system, is probable. Its composition has been determined by Prof. Samuel P. Duffield, a well known chemist of Detroit, confirmed by an analysis made in Chicago. In every wine gallon (temperature 50°, specific gravity 1.011) were 66.50 grains sulphate of lime, 6.72 silicate of lime, 106.40 bicarbonate of soda, 69.40 bicarbonate of lime, 17.50 bicarbonare magnesia, 1.20 bicarbonate iron, 2.82 free silica, 2.00 organic matter and loss in analysis, 6.21 free carbonic acid gas, with traces of chlorine and sulphuretted hydrogen. We take it for granted that neither iodine nor bromine were present; and that Prof. Duffield did not forget to test for lithium.

Such a pool of Bethesda is a god-send to the State of Michigan. Its population know too well what are the *sequillæ* of rheumatism not to appreciate it—poverty, cold, hunger, the shipwreck of life. Two plank roads into St. Louis have been commenced, one running north from St. Johns, and one running (30 miles) west from Saginaw, at the head of Saginaw bay. Stages now leave St. Johns at 7½ A. M. (via Ithica, the county seat) and reach St. Louis at 4 P. M. One half the road is good; the rest decidedly bad.

Patients in inflammatory rheumatism cases must have great faith to face that ride! To return, the traveler starts at 4½ A. M. to catch the noon train at St. Johns, and reach Detroit to tea. From Saginaw the planks are laid 17 miles; the remaining 13 will be laid next spring; but at the first frost three lines of stages will begin to run. There is still a third way in to the well, viz; by Midland City, from the northwest, 26 miles, stages leaving Midland City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers from Ohio and the West come by the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad to Owosso, where they take the cars, 20 miles west, to St. Johns.

Thus far the *utile*; now for the *dulce*. Strange stories are told of this well; weird legends of magic and magnetism. The surveyor's needle points to the stand pipe, as he walks around it. Penknives dipped into the water becomes permanently charged and their points invariably attract the south pole of the needle. A blacksmith in the village is kept well occupied in making horseshoes of steel, highly tempered, which becomes magnets when they have been suspended in the well; but strange to say, their armature ends are both negative, and the toe of the horseshoe positive. Some kinds of iron show no result. A dentist tried his whole kit of tools, one after the other, but only one, a pair of tweezers, came out a loadstone. Steel rods let down into the tube become permanently magnetic and will take up handfulls of tacks and iron filings. Even pocket knives rubbed upon the outside of the standpipe receive the virtue in to them. ("If I could but touch the hem of his robe.")

Truly there is more in heaven and earth than has yet got inkeid to the surface of our philosophy. Any chemist must smile at the above statements, and yet the testimony to their truth is superabundant and quite conclusive. Mr. Duffield says, "as regards the *rationale* of this magnetic state of the spring I candidly admit I am not able to give a solution which would probably in future years be either satisfactory to myself or physicists at large." In another part of his report he says: "that the water is charged with galvanic properties is proven from the fact that tin cups and glass tumblers are soon galvanized with a coating that cannot be washed off, much resembling gold in appearance. That this is highly charged with magnectic properties is known by holding a knife blade in the flowing water for ten minutes when it will become permanently magnetized so as to lift needles and small nails."

It is possible that the boring tools have struck a north and south running fissure, filled with sand and gravel; and that this fissure (like all gash vein faults of the earth's crust) is the permanent channel of a powerful earth current of galvanism, communicating sideways, with the atmospheric space through this artificial aperture of a well.—*U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

WOMEN AND EDUCATION.

A year ago I was visiting some friends, and said to a little seven year old nephew—

"Johnny, when you grow up, what do you intend to do?"

"Well, I think," said he, "I'll be a lawyer, like my papa, or an engineer, and drive the cars—or, may be I'll be a minister."

Turning to his little sister I asked—

"And, Susie, what are you going to do?"

"O, I'm going to be a lady, and make wax flowers, and—get married."

"But, Susie," said I, "don't you think you ought to be a minister, or something, as well as Johnnie?"

The poor chi'd looked exceedingly discon certed for an instant, but Johnnie came promptly to her relief with the *non sequitur* "Why Auntie, Sudie can't be anything, *she's nothing but a girl!*"

Here is the secret of the whole matter—a wrong idea of woman's place, a consequent false education, deepening, generation after generation, into the minds of the people and influencing character, until at last an abnormal condition is taken for the natural and proper state of affairs. Says a writer in a late number of the *Atlantic*, "If you would abolish the inebriate you must begin with his grandmother." If we would inaugurate and build up a better system of society, in which woman shall not only be better trained than now for the one "chief end of women"—*matrimony*—but also be fitted for the emergencies which *must* meet her if her prince does not come, and *may* if he does, we must begin now, with the generation just growing up, with the little todlers who cling to our knees—the babies who nestle in our bosoms.

That the cause of this is not any inherent peculiarity of women, but arises from the educational and social sources I have spoken of, I think most of my readers will admit. In its moral tendencies human nature is the same in men and women, and the differences alluded to have arisen from the diverse education. God made one law to govern humanity—men have set up a different code for men and women. The one sex has been left and untrammelled, to make the best of its possibilities; the other has been pent up, cramped and confined until natural development has become impossible. As well expect that a tree, planted in a pot, tied down to earth and twisted out of natural shape, should grow as erect, vigorous and beautiful as one left free in root and branch, as that nature which is hampered and repressed by social and educational restriction, condemning it to subjection and inferiority, should develop harmoniously and divinely. Before condemning a woman to a position as the natural inferior of man, allow her a chance to prove what her nature is. This opportunity she has not now, she cannot have until she stands by man's side, equally unfettered, and free to develope the possibilities of her being. To give her this position she must be as free before the law, and must have equal legal and educational advantages with him. Then, and only then, can men say whether she is inferior or not. If she is so by nature she will stay so when all possible advantages are awarded to her, for spheres and conditions appointed by God will take care of themselves. It will take time, and far different work than has yet been given to the cause, before she will have legal equality with man, but the latter advantage can be accorded to her now. Grave obstacles and also ideas of expediency stand in the way of the first, but there is no reason why our colleges and higher schools should not open their curriculum to women; no reason why they should not be addressed to the professions, trades and employments of men, as they become intellectually and physically fitted for them. Let women once have free access of the careers for which they are adapted, and they will no longer be clamoring for those which are suitable only for men; society will be reorganized on a grander, truer basis; men and women will regard life and its belongings with noble vision, and be mutually attracted to each other by worthier sympathies; marriage will cease to be sought from base motives, or as a refuge from want, and thus one of the most terrible curses of our present state *legalized prostitution*, will be abolished, while true marriage will be vastly increased; and, as the conditions of birth have an untold influence upon life, the coming generations will be far grander and more harmonious than ours.—*Hannah Mac L. Shepard, in Packard's Monthly for November.*

A CLERGYMAN went to a hotel to order a dinner for a number of clerical friends. "May I ask, sir," demanded the waiter gravely, "whether the party is High Church or Low Church?" "Now, what on earth," cried the clergymen, "do my friends' opinions matter to you?" "A great deal, sir," rejoined the waiter; "*If High Church, I must provide more wine; if Low Church, more wittles.*"

IT is the proper office of faith to believe what thou seest not, and the reward of faith to see what thou hast believed.

WICKED men stumble at a straw in the way to heaven; and climb over great mountains on their way to hell.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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PUTTING UP STOVES.

Mark Twain describes the ceremony of putting up a stove. He says:

In consequence of the arrival of cold weather once more, about these days there is a universal putting up of stoves, preparatory for the winter campaign, and undoubtedly a great deal of profanity is indulged in. One who has had considerable experience in the work of putting up stoves says the first step to be taken is to put on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when he gets his mouth full of plaster, it will keep his shirt bosom clean. Next he gets his hands inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blacks his fingers, and then he carefully makes a black mark down on one side of his nose. It is impossible to make any headway, in doing this work until, this mark is made down the side of the nose. Having got his face properly marked, the victim is ready to begin the ceremony. The head of the family—who is the big goose of the sacrifice—grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other. In this way the load is started from the woodshed towards the parlor. Going through the door, the head of the family will carefully swing his side of the stove around and jam his thumb-nail against the door. This part of the ceremony is never omitted.

Having got the stove comfortably in place, the next thing is to find the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove since the spring before. The other two must be hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal. Then the head of the family holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, and next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two falls out. By the time the stove is on its legs, he gets reckless and takes off his old coat, regardless of his linen. Then he goes off for the pipe and gets a cinder in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year, it will be found a little too short or a little too long. The head of the family jams his hat over his head, and taking a pipe under each arm, goes to the tin shop to have it fixed.

When he comes back he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits, and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chairs with the nails in his boot heel. In getting down he will surely step on the cat, and may thank his stars it is not the baby! Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again to find that in cutting the pipe off it has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the woodshed and splits one side of the end of the pipe, with an old axe, and squeezes it in his hands to make it smaller. Finally he gets the pipe in shape and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. More difficulty with the legs. Moved to the front a little. Elbow not even with the hole in the chimney, and he goes to the woodshed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs the pipe comes out of the chimney. That remedied the elbow keeps tipping over to the great alarm of his wife. Head of the family gets the dinner table out, puts the old chair on it, gets his wife to hold the chair, and balances himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling. Drops the hammer onto his wife's head. At last gets the nails driven, makes a wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony completed. Job never put up any stoves. It would have ruined his reputation if he had.

HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE.

KINDLY WORDS FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

In his discourse in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Rev. Dr. Aikman thus delivered a "Lesson to Wives:" "The Bible understands human nature full as well as we of this late generation do. What is required of the wife is that she shall love her husband supremely, which cannot be done unless she respects and puts her entire confidence in him. So far as other men are concerned, she must hold him supremely above them in her mind." The preacher then considered the various minor duties of the wife toward her husband. He touched upon the too common practice of making confidants of some particular friends, when the husband alone should be her confidant. There is also a tendency in the household after marriage to neglect to keep up those evidences of affection which first drew husband and wife together. Greater diligence is necessary to keep their love warm when they have entered upon the realities of life than when

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869.

FREE SCHOOLS AND AN OPEN BIBLE.

The action of the Cincinnati Board of Education in excluding the Bible from the public schools, and the attending discussions, have become matters of such importance that as a faithful chronicler of passing events we cannot pass them by. The action of the Board is thus stated by the daily *Press:*

"The Cincinnati Board of Education has decided, by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen, to exclude from the public schools not only the Bible, but also all religious books, and the singing of religious songs. Of the votes in favor of excluding the Bible there were: Protestants, three; Catholics, ten; free-thinkers, eight."

This action at once raised a cry of alarm, and roused a spirit of resistance. Protestants at once charged that it was not only an attack upon the Bible but also upon our American system of free schools. The Catholics promptly and frankly acknowledged the charge and proceeded to defend their action.

The *Tablet* of New York City,—the highest secular authority of the hierarchy of Rome in America,—says bluntly, that permitting the Bible to be excluded, will not modify the antipathy of the church to our mode of secular education. Not only is the church opposed, it avers, to the Protestant Bible being used in the schools, but if that translation were supplanted by the Douay Bible, their hostility would not be cooled. No, not if Catholic lessons from the Popish Bible were chosen, and these alone, with commentaries by the most learned theologians of the Catholic Church, were made the only christian education in our schools, the Catholics would yet oppose the continuance of the schools with a determination which nothing but their total suppression could, or can, under any circumstances, weaken or allay.

The *Roman Catholic Telegraph*, remarking upon the successes gained in the Cincinnati Board of Education, says:

"It was a blind worship of expediency to sustain a school system that tramples upon the rights of Catholics. The blindness has driven these defenders of the common schools to a second defeat, which, by a skilful manœuvre, they imagined they had escaped. The first chapter in this school controversy is now closed; it ends with the triumph of the law. The second chapter will open with agitation against the law itself in the name of Justice and the right that both Protestants and Catholics have to positive religious instruction in seperate schools. If the school law be modified to secure denominational education for all, Catholics will cheerfully pay their portion of the school fund. If this wise amendment cannot be made, taxation for school purposes must cease. Now that the Bible has been excluded from the schools, if the professed Protestants have been sincere in all that they have said in its favor they must agree with the Catholics in the second issue of this question. Consistency will make them our friends in the future."

The *Freeman's Journal*, their mouthpiece in New York city, says:

"If the Catholic translation of the Books of Holy Writ, which is to be found in the homes of all our better educated Catholics, were to be dissected by the ablest Catholic theologian in the land, and merely *lessons* to be taken from it—such as Catholic mothers read to their children; and with all the notes and comments, in the popular edition, and others added, with the highest Catholic endorsement; and if these admirable Bible lessons, and these alone, were to be *ruled* as to be read in all the public schools this *would not diminish, in any substantial degree, the objection we Catholics have to letting Catholic children attend the public schools.*"

Such evidence as this must convince all unprejudiced minds that the movement is a preconcerted and systematic one. In Cincinnati the work is in its first stage, in New York City it has advanced to the second. There they have succeeded in getting $214,928,40 appropriated to sectarian schools and of this they have obtained the appropriation of $171,620,40 to Catholic schools. It will be remembered that a few years ago the Pope in his encyclical letter not only condemned our free schools, but our free government. All these things point to a systematic, though insidious warfare against not only an open Bible, but against free schools and free institutions. We cannot believe that the more liberal and intelligent Catholics of our own and other communities, approve of these proceedings. On the contrary we believe that every one who loves our free institutions, be he Protestant, Catholic or even free thinker, will and must unequivocally condemn every movement that looks to the destruction of our free schools or in any way attacks our institutions. It is true that Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley and the editor of the *Independent* have declared themselves ready to yield this first position, if the Catholics will compromise there and cease their attacks upon the free schools, but they are contemptuously told that the schools are the main object of attack and that they will make no compromise. In all charity, kindness and christian love and forbearance we would come to the discussion of this question. At the same time we would most positively and distinctly declare that we can not for one moment think of surrendering either our open Bible or our Free Schools. There is no one of ordinary intelligence, not even the merest tyro in history, but knows that to an open Bible, and that the Protestant Bible, the world is indebted for all of either Civil or Religious liberty that it to day enjoys. Fore-warned is fore-armed. The friends of our free institutions are here plainly and clearly notified that the foundations of our civil and religious liberties are deliberately attacked with a view to their ultimate destruction. Let it be as distinctly announced that we regard an open Bible and Free Schools as constituting the chief bulwarks of our liberties, that upon them, without regard to church or party, we plant our standard determined to defend them to the uttermost against all assailants.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the forty-first Congress met on Monday. Both Houses are organized and consequently ready for work at once. The Senate stands 57 Republicans to 12 opposition, with one vacancy from Arkansas. Virginia, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi will supply eight more Senators during the winter, six of whom will most likely be radical Republicans and all of whom will support the Administration of Grant.

In the House there are 140 Republicans to 72 opposition, while thirty representatives are yet to come in from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. These new representatives will probably be two-third Republicans. Regular work will begin at once; no important legislation is likely to be completed before the holidays, but the general work of the session will be mapped out and the initiatory steps taken in the shape of reading bills and referring to Committees &c.

At the Texas election held on the 30th ult., General A. J. Hamilton, conservative Republican, was elected by a decisive majority. There were three candidates, one radical Republican, one conservative Republican and one rebel or copperhead.

THE ONLY WAY.

The State Treasurer contest is raging pretty fiercely already and the partisans of the opposing candidates are telling ugly stories, that make honest men quite doubtful if any of them are fit for the place. The salary fixed by law for the Treasurer is $1700, yet the friends of the respective candidates each accuse the other as well as preceding candidates of having spent from $20,000 to $50,000 for the purpose of securing the election. If such things are done, and no one doubts but that they have been done more than once, it is proof conclusive that the office is grievously abused and the public funds deliberately misused. Now in the first place no man who has ever made use of money for obtaining the office should receive the vote of any honest man. But we have little hope of seeing any very startling exhibition of spartan virtue like this in either party. The next, and absolutely necessary thing to be done is to increase the salary to an amount sufficient to remunerate a good, honest and able man for giving his attention to the work and then vigorously enforce the law, which at present is a dead letter on the statute books, punishing any use of the public funds for private purposes. If there are any defects in this law, let them be remedied and then let us have it vigorously enforced. The Republican party has done and is now doing nobly in the work of retrenchment and reform, but it still has much to do. The Treasurers have been derelict we have no doubt; they have abused their trusts and have been liable to indictment and punishment—why were they not punished? Where were the Auditor and Attorney Generals? Why were they not about their duty ferreting out the abuse and prosecuting the criminal? Is it not the duty of these officers to attend to matters of this kind? Has the magic wand of the Croesus of the Treasury blinded the cerberus that should guard our treasure? If but one officer were guilty and all the others were active and vigilant, the guilty one would soon be found out and exposed. This Treasury business imperatively demands reform. It is true we have done far better than the Democracy in the management of the finances, but the leaks by which they drained the Treasury are not all stopped yet. We rejoice at and are proud of what the Republican party has done for our State, but we none the less demand that she shall do more. Let every newspaper in the State, that is not bought up by the ring, demand reform in this matter and let every community hold its representative responsible. We want positive work. Who will begin?

The tariff question is severely exercising the patience of the free-traders at present. Judge Kelley's amended bill is not quite satisfactory to them. The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 1st inst., says:

"When tariff reforms are to come from such political economists as he, the friends of free trade may well despair."

We are heartily glad to hear a cry of despair from men who labor for the destruction of the best interests of the state. We would be better pleased to hear the editors of the *Patriot* say they were ashamed of their ingratitude toward their native state. How sons of Pennsylvania can be such ingrates as to advocate free-trade, which all experience has shown to be most iminical to our prosperity, passes our comprehension. We sympathize with them in their distress but cannot wish them any relief. We rather like Judge Kelly's views on most matters and believe that every true Pennsylvanian will be pleased with, at least, the main features of his bill. The Cops have at last been forced to acknowledge that a revenue tariff is good, if not a necessity; now if a little is good, why should not a little more be better? If absolute free-trade is bad for us is not free-trade in any shape bad? Perhaps the *Patriot* will publish Prof. Perry's argument in favor of a *little* tariff, since he had to back down from free-trade in his recent lecturing tour, even though he got his pay for preaching free trade from the agents of the British manufactures.

Albert D. Richardson died in New York on Thursday morning the 2d inst. from the effects of the wound received at the hands of Mr. McFarland in the *Tribune* office on the 25th ult. He was but 36 years old. Mr. Richardson was one of the rising literary men of the country. His writings were mostly confined to newspapers and magazines. He only wrote too books, but they were among the most successful ever published in America. Field, Dungeon and Escape, written after escaping from the rebel prisons in January 1865, after nearly two years imprisonment, reached a sale of 100,000 copies. Beyond the Mississippi, written afterward on his return from an overland journey to San Francisco with Speaker Colfax, also reached the extraordinary sale of 75,000 copies. The extent of their popularity will perhaps be better understood from the above figures when it is known that a book that commands a sale of 15,000 or 20,000 copies is considered a great success. On whomsoever the responsibility may rest for the bloody tragedy, which resulted in his death, the untimely decease of Albert D. Richardson, in the very prime of life, will be mourned by every literary circle in America.

$7,571,454 15—$71,913,524 78.

Nothing is more conclusive of the success of Republican financiering than that, in spite of the efforts, wishes and prophecies of the modern Democracy to prevent the payment of the public debt, to-day at the end of nine months of Republican rule restored, no less than $71,913,524 78 have been paid off or nearly eight millions per month. The statement of the public debt shows that $7,571,454 15 were paid during November, showing that the good work still goes bravely on. If we keep on at the same rate the whole national debt will be liquidated in a little less than thirty years.

Mexico has adopted a new plan of paying off national debts. The debt is large, the interest heavy, and her credit bad, so instead of paying off interest, she quietly goes into the market, where her bonds are offered very low because of her bad credit, and buys the bonds at a heavy discount. We have heard of bankrupt individuals practising this sharp trick but it is the first time we have heard of a nation outflanking its creditors in that style.

The Mississippi election which took place on the 30th ult., resulted in the election of General Alcorn, Republican, by a large majority and a Legislature also largely Republican.

Mob law still reigns in Louisiana. On Dec. 1st G. M. Sturbinger, Sheriff was shot by a negro at New Iberia, when the mob turned out and hung the negro, making a double murder.

The latest news from Texas indicates a probability that Davis the radical candidate may be elected Governor instead of Hamilton the conservative Republican.

A letter from White Pine, Nev., says: Winter set in two weeks ago. Times are very dull. Several hundred laborers have been discharged this month. Wages have been materially reduced.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the Comptroller shows 2,620 banks in active operation. Their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded speculators to manipulate the money market is almost entirely done away with, and banks have more complete control of their affairs. The Comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go into liquidation to deposit legal tender notes for outstanding circulation, and take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for such circulation within sixty days from the date of the vote of the stockholders to wind up. He also recommends that all taxes on banks be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, including the special tax and dividend tax now payable to District Collectors; that the compensation of Bank Examiners be increased and provision be made for its assessment upon banks examined, and an increase to fair compensation of persons employed under him in the Currency Bureau.

The recommendation looking to the establishment of a central redeeming agency in New York in his last annual report is renewed. The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to hire deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it, and hints at legislation to that end. The Comptroller argues in favor of the National Banking system as the cause of the ease in the money market and lower rates of interest than would otherwise be obtained. He thinks the Government circulation, which is not convertible and therefore not elastic, should be withdrawn and substituted by National Bank notes, which are nominally redeemable and are certainly amenable to the laws of trade.

No check or limitation should be imposed on the latter other than the law of supply and demand. A self adjusting system of currency is the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade and to the wants of the country, and it is a vital question at this time whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payments. If possible at all it is only through the agency of National Banks. The machinery of the Government is not adapted to such ends, and further, if possible, it is so only upon the adoption of a policy which will tend gradually but surely to the resumption of specie payments. It must be a gradual development of a process which shall absorb legal tenders and put in their place a paper currency which shall at all times and under all circumstances be exchangeable for coin, either of paper legal tenders or of gold—a paper currency which shall gradually increase while the legal tenders for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine. While free banking may thus be established with safety anterior to specie payments, conditioned only on the withdrawal and cancellation of a legal tender dollar of bank currency issued, free banking upon a specie basis may also be permitted with equal safety and without delay. With details properly adjusted banks may be established with authority to issue and put in circulation gold notes limiting the amount only by the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary conditions and redeem their issues by the establishment of banks on a specie basis. The resumption of specie payments is only anticipated, and familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery with which it is associated in the minds of many. Looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail, it may be that by wise legislation now a banking system can be established truly national in its character and scope, which will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State of the Union.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Her Majesty's steamer Monarch is now ready to sail with the body of the late George Peabody, though she will probably remain a few days for the rest of the fleet to come up. Her cabins have been tastefully and appropriately draped with black cloth and white silk.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day Henri Rochefort rose and demanded that the National Guard be ordered to guard the hall of the Corps Legislatif in the future, for the protection of the members. The demand took the Chamber by surprise and created an extraordinary sensation. Expressions of astonishment burst forth from all parts of the hall; cheers followed, which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The Opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in its favor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Several other Carlist conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of Spain within the past few days, and a number of persons have been arrested. The authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to guard against any new outbreak.

Several of the Republican journals, the publication of which was suspended at the beginning of the recent insurrection, have been permitted to reappear.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Chinese embassy, headed by Minister Burlingame, was yesterday received by the King and Queen at the Royal Palace, with the most imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Burlingame presented an address, and was received with marked attention by Count von Bismarck, who declared the warm friendship of Prussia and North Germany with the United States, and pledged the hearty co-operation of Prussia with the Embassy in its movements. The reception was a grand affair.

ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Rome announce that a pre-synodical conference was held yesterday, when the Papal Allocution was delivered, and oaths were administered to the officers of the Œcumenical Council.

The *Times*, to day, says things at Rome are augurring ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. Austrian and German bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a conference in which he never felt sympathy.

The Congressional Committee, charged with the investigation of the causes of the decline of American shipping, completed their labors in Philadelphia Thursday. Before commencing their investigation there, they had been engaged for some time in taking testimony in Portland, Boston and New York. The testimony taken covers about 800 manuscript pages, and is now being printed in Washington. The remedies urged for the great decay in American shipping interests have, in nearly every instance, resolved themselves into three propositions:

1. A drawback of the duty upon all materials entering into the construction of vessels and a subsidy equal to the amount of the duty when American materials are used.
2. Permission to purchase and admit the American registers foreign built vessels.
3. Subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers.

The committee have proceeded to Washington, and in due time they will submit their report and the above propositions for the action of Congress.

Railroad Combinations.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company appears to have been over-reached again, says the Washington *Star*, by the Pennsylvania railroad, which on Wednesday secured possession of the Cincinnati and Zanesville railway. This, line, which is in many respects a most important and valuable one, has from its opening been a large contributor to the traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio route, and its ultimate and permanent control has long been looked upon as a highly desirable acquisition by the friends of both the great rival corporations. In buying it the Pennsylvania Central secures not only a line which can be made profitable from its local business alone, but by constructing a few miles of new road, connecting Zanesville with Dresden, Ohio, it will be able to tap Cincinnati and all the rich country beyond that city by a much shorter route than it has yet been able to secure. Indeed, it may be said that this last move gives to the Pennsylvania Central control of the most of the main arteries of trade in and through the great State of Ohio.

The Credit Mobilier.

The Receiver of the State Taxes.

The *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3.—Departmental circles were stirred not a little this morning on reading the news contained in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, in regard to the celebrated Credit Mobilier case, as contained in the following article:

The citizens can hardly appreciate the importance of the verdict which has just been rendered against the Credit Mobilier of America, and by which the State Treasury has been enriched $1,407,000. This was the tax due by the corporation for the year 1868. This does not end the matter. The Treasurer and Auditor General will now proceed to the collection of the tax on "net earnings," and also file claims for the taxes accruing in 1869, and both officers feel assured of being able to add at least $300,000 more to the treasury. In this matter Messrs. Hartranft and Mackey were assisted by Mr. J. M. Foster, the able assistant of the former. This is the case in which Attorney General B. H. Brewster took so active a part, and after months of labor succeeded in putting it in such a position as to render a verdict for the State a certainty.

Now, the fact is well known here that the late law officer of the Commonwealth had nothing to do with recovering this money for the State. The case was worked up by J. H. Foster, Esq., of the Auditor General's Department, and Lewis W. Hall, Esq., of this city, who was especially retained by the Auditor General for the purpose. It will be noticed that this was an appeal case, which did not require the Attorney General to even issue a writ against the defendants. A settlement was made by the Auditor General against the company, which settlement, if not appealed from, would have become an absolute debt to the Commonwealth. The company, on appealing, as required by law, filed with the Auditor General the specifications upon which the appeal is based, and gave bond with security to abide the result. These specifications were then filed by the Auditor General in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, which put all parties in court, *ipso facto*, without any action by the Attorney General who afterwards tried the case. Here the only steps taken during Mr. B. H. Brewster's time were those in which the Attorney General had no part, and the trial was conducted by Mr. Hall, assisting the present Attorney General, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster.

The Cuban War.

[Through Spanish Sources.]

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—A military government will soon be inaugurated for the Cinco Villas district. Great results are expected from this measure which, it is supposed, will lead to the complete re-establishment of Spanish authority in that quarter.

Advices from Puerto Principe to the 24th ultimo have been received. Information was brought by a negro that the insurgents were approaching San Joes, garrisoned by Catalan volunteers. Twenty volunteers, with officers, sent out to reconnoitre, were cut off and captured. Next morning the insurgents attacked San Jose, and after fighting for an hour, raised a white flag.

The garrison responded and sent out an officer and four men, who approached the rebel lines and proposed capitulation. The soldiers, without orders, fired a volley and killed two of the Spaniards. Fighting was then renewed. The Cubans fought desperately, and endeavored to scale the entrenchments, but reinforcements coming to the garrison, they finally withdrew. Eleven Catalans were killed.

The affair caused much excitement at Puerto Principe. The colonel commanding the Catalans had been sent to Havana to be court-martialed.

A dividend of four per cent. has been declared by the Havana railroad company since the road has been under the management of General Clavijo.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—A letter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 23, says: A well authenticated report has reached this city that the steamer Teaser has landed a party of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe, with a large quantity of military stores, and that they have reached the interior in safety.

On the 20th the Spaniards attacked the insurgents intrenched at Mogate. The troops commenced by shelling the rebel position, and then charged with bayonets, but were repulsed with great loss. Many of their wounded are coming here. The government is seizing animals on the streets for the use of the army.

Treasurer Spinner's Report.

Treasurer Spinner's report says between the eleventh of May and twenty-fifth of November, there were paid for United States six per cent. bonds on account of the sinking fund and for the fund held subject to the order of Congress, interest and premium paid thereon included, $89,282,270. These payments excel half a million dollars per annum. There has already been received for interest on these bonds $704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds, representing $788,800, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained and the accruing interest invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole National debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Samuel L. Blatchford, who was charged, with Caldwell Mulligan and others, with defrauding the government by means of false and fraudulent drawback claims, appeared before Commissioner Osborne to-day, and said he surrendered himself. He was held in $10,000 bail to appear for an examination on Saturday next, his uncle, Richard M. Blatchford, the father of Judge Blatchford, becoming his bondsman. It is believed that Mr. Blatchford will either be arrested by Col. Whitely, chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, or feared that he would be, and surrendered himself to avoid certain arrest.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Senate met at noon, with fifty-five members present.

The resignation of Senator Grimes was received.

Mr. Lot M. Morrill was sworn in as Senator from Maine.

The credentials of the Virginia Senators were presented and laid on the table.

A Committee was appointed to inform the House and the President of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business.

The Mississippi Election.

General Alcorn's Majority Increasing—Judge Dent Carries but three Counties.

JACKSON, Dec. 3.—Additional returns from six counties give Alcorn several thousand additional majority. Dent has carried but three counties and those by very small majorities. The whole radical ticket, with few exceptions, has doubtless been elected.

Reduction of the Revenue.

Commissioner Wells expresses the opinion that the revenue can be reduced $12,000,000, and to this end the Committee on Ways and Means propose to cut down the tariff $25,000,000, and internal revenue $50,000,000. On the vote to take off the duty on coal, salt and copper, the committee are a tie.

The city of Buenos Ayres has a population of 180,000 souls, of whom one third are foreigners, and about 40,000 can read and write. The province outside the city has 300,000 souls, of whom one-eighth are foreigners; about 24,000 can read and write. The other thirteen provinces have an aggregate population of 700,000 souls, including 40,000 foreigners; about 35,000 can read and write. This would make a total population of 1,180,000, including 147,500 foreigners, and the number of persons that can read and write will be about 100,000.

According to a moderate estimate, the amount of money paid for intoxicating drinks in Trenton, N. J., in one year, is twenty-five times as much as the whole sum paid for the support of the public schools. Add to this three-fourths of the sum expended to maintain the police, and to pay for pauperism and crime—for at least that proportion of these items is legitimately chargeable to the account of liquor drinking.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A man recently arrived in a town in Minnesota, bought a lot, built a house, and set up housekeeping within the space of forty-eight hours, and had a son and heir born to him before the first meal was eaten in the house.

Gov. Geary has just approved the bill, passed last winter, relative to the payment of taxes on unseated lands, requiring the county Treasurers to keep a receipt book to enter the receipts of the payment of taxes on unseated lands; certified copies of said recorded receipts to be the only evidence of payment. It also allows owners two years from the present date to record in. This is very important.

A fire in Galveston, Texas, Friday morning, consumed four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. It originated in the clothing establishment of Coben Bros., corner of Strandt and Fremont streets. A high northwest wind swept the flames in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont street between Strandt and Post office streets, and three blocks between Mechanic and Church and West and Twenty-fourth streets.

Now that the Colombian Government has accorded permission to the United States to survey the Isthmus of Darien preparatory to digging the canal, there is no doubt that the great work will be carried out to a successful accomplishment. Truly does the world move; and great indeed will be the change in the Isthmus, when the two oceans shall be connected, from the time when the discoverer, Balboa, cried, "Eureka!" at the first sight of the Pacific.

In England there are 2,405 cotton mills, in which are employed 152,656 men and 204,396 women: woolen manufactories number 1,420, employing 52,000 men and 5,000 women; 587 silk factories, employ 1,200 workmen. The total number of factories in England and Wales is 5,698, giving employment to 278,788 men and 390,380 women. Scotland has 507 factories, employing 30,000 men and 80,200 women. Ireland counts 198 factories, employing 22,622 men and 50,301 women.

A Shrewd Trick has just been played by a Pennsylvanian in the oil regions. It appears that he had lost everything by speculation, and determined to retrieve his fortunes by getting up another petroleum excitement. He obtained a quantity of crude oil, which he buried in the cellar of his shanty, and afterwards pretended his land was full of oil. Some live Yankees from Bath, Maine, greedily grabbed the bait, bought the supposed rich oil tract, formed a company, sold a great amount of stock, and prepared for an active development of their petroleum property. Wells were sunk and machinery set up, but no oil was to be found, and the Bathites are out nearly a million of dollars by the collapse of the concern. They acknowledge the gullibility of Americans is about equal to that of Englishmen,

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have decided to redeem the five per cent. loans, $1,642,000, on maturity, July 1, 1870. On November 1 there was in the State Treasury an available balance of about $1,200,000, and on that day Treasurer Mackey issued a circular in accordance with his instructions. The remainder of the money necessary for the above purpose, $400,000, the Treasurer has every confidence in his ability to raise. By the payment of this loan the State will be saved the entire interest, and the Commission deserve the thanks of the community for thus getting rid of that much-talked of unexpended balance. This is the first time in the history of the finances of the State that the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has been anticipated without making a new loan for the purpose.

Garibaldi and the Pope.—Notwithstanding the widely published reports, that Garibaldi had put by the sword and gone into the peaceable pursuits of literature—not because he thought the pen mightier than the sword, but simply because Italy was satisfied with Victor Emanuel and desired quiet days—the Pope is not sure of the red-shirted patriot of Caprera. The Ecumenical Council, as all the world has been informed, shortly meets at Rome, and the Pope fears that among the expected crowd which that august assemblage will attract to the Eternal City there may be some troublesome mountaineers, red-shirted and violent. Evidently he has communicated his anxiety to France, for General Dumont has offered his Holiness, on behalf of Napoleon, five thousand troops, to be stationed in Rome while the Council is in session.

How to Get a Divorce.—Various and infernally mean are the subterfuges often resorted to by parties desiring to be rid of matrimonial fetters. The New Albany, Ind. *Commercial* says:

We have heard of a case illustrative of this statement that occurred not many years ago in this county. A widow woman held property which she might transfer while she remained single, but which, according to her husband's will, she could not dispose of if she married again while in a state of coverture. Well, she did marry again, and in the course of time she desired to transfer the property left her by her first husband. This, of course, she could not do, the provisions of her first husband's will inhibiting her. Here was a quandary. A lawyer of this city was consulted. He "set things up" for the wife and her husband. She went home, told her husband what advice the lawyer had given her, and he thought it "just the thing." And what, reader, do you suppose that advice was? Simply this:—The husband and wife were to quarrel and fight every day, and this was to be done in the presence of the children of the wife, who were well grown, and they were made to believe the quarrelling and fighting was genuine, instead of feigned. The programme was carried out to the letter, and then the husband applied for a divorce. He set forth "incompatibility" in his complaint, the wife admitted it, and the children swore to it. Judge Bicknell granted the divorce. The same day she transferred the property as she had desired to do, and the next day the divorced couple were remarried. Such is one of the phases of the divorce practice.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.

which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.

Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

22oct3m

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

&c., &c.

308 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Between Howard and Liberty,

1oct3m BALTIMORE.

Miscellaneous.

FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF GOODS were shipped from our house in One Year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufactures, Importers, and others, for *Cash*, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production.

Our stock consists, in part, of the following goods:—

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Hosiery Gloves, Shirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, five-bottled plated Castors, Brittannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, in great variety.

Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morroceo and Velvet Bindings, *Morrocco Travelling Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, &c.*

Gold and Plated Jewelry, of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price:—such as Byron, Moore, Burns, Milton, and Tennyson's Works, in full Guilt and Cloth bindings,—and hundreds of othes.

These and everything else for

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise, that can be sold by a regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way,—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the Country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending us orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in *Cash* or *Merchandise*, and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

As the Holidays are coming, we are making special arrangements to supply every one who reads our advertisements, with the most handsome and useful Holiday presents that can be thought of or wished for, and to enable them to procure them cheaply and expeditiously, we will give to any one who will become our agent, **One Hundred and Fifty Tickets**, enumerating some of the many different articles from which you can make your selections of Holiday presents.

For returning full clubs from these free tickets, accompanied by the cash, we will give the same extra premiums that we now give, just the same as if you had paid 10 cents for each one of your Tickets. We wish you to understand that not any other firm in the business can compete with us in any way whatever.

As this free ticket is only good for the Holidays, you must send in your orders before the 20th of January, 1870.

In every order amounting to over $50, accompanied by the cash, the Agent may retain $2.00, and in every order of over $100, $2,00 may be retained to

PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in Cash or Merchandise, when they FILL UP THEIR ENTIRE CLUB, for which below we give a partial List of Commissions;

For an order of $30, from a club of Thirty, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 28 yards Brown or Bleached Sheeting, Good Dress Pattern, Wool Square Shawl, Frenc. Casimere Pants and Vest Pattern, Fine Large White Counterpane, etc., etc., or $3.00 in cash.

For an order of $50, from a club of Fifty, we will pay the Agent, as Commission, 45 yds. Sheeting, One pair heavy Wool Blankets, Poplin Dress pattern, Handsome wool Square Shawl, Silver-Case Watch, etc., etc., or $5.00 in cash.

For an order of $100, from a Club of One Hundred, we will pay the Agent, as commission, 100 yds. good yard-wide Sheeting, Coin-Silver Hunting Case Watch, Rich Long Wool Shawl, Suit of all Wool French Casimere, etc., or $10 in cash.

We do not employ any Travelling Agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents *unless personally acquainted.*

SEND MONEY ALWAYS BY REGISTERED LETTERS.

For further particulars send for Catalogues,

PARKER & CO.,

98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

1oct1y

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA in the KNOWN WORLD.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate to the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principal of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofular breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each deceased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthama, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of

DRAFTS OR POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wisharts Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per doxen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

No. 232 North Second Street,

22oct3m PHILADELPHIA.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

I hereby inform everybody and all their relations that I have deemed it expedient to curtail the prices of everything in my line of business. FRESH OYSTERS always on hand at **30** cents per plate. The best **READING ALE** only **Five Cents per glass**, Fancy French and American Candies, Nuts, Cigars, and everything pertaining to a first class establishment, I will sell at very low figures. Call and be convinced of the facts. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, Sept. 24:3m

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL *CHAMBERLIN'S* LAW BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN!

Every Farmer, Every Merchant.
Every Mechanic, Every Manufacturer.
Every Business Man, and Every Young Man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address, O. D. CASE & CO,

5nov6t Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

LATEST STYLE WINTER GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.

29oct3m

MONEY OR NOTE.—All persons indebted to John S. Sproat & Co. for brick, or F. Benedict for lumber, must close their accounts by the 10th of December, or suit will be brought.

JOHN S. SPROAT & CO.

19nov3t F. BENEDICT.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell the real estate of said deceased, at public outcry, on the premises, in said township, on *THURSDAY, the 30th day of December*, A. D. 1869, to wit:

No. 1. MANSION TRACT, composed of two tracts of land, one containing 84 acres 37 perches, patented to Mrs. M. Straney; the other containing 117 acres, being part of No. 12 church lands, leased to Geo. Ritter for 99 years, renewable forever, subject to the payment of an annual rent of $7.88. About 80 acres cleared, with a fine dwelling house, barn and other improvements thereon erected; adjoining lands of Michael Hogan, Jacob Beltz, Alvey Boylan, Peter Reagard, Bastian Wolf and James Leasure; watered by the Juniata River.

No. 2

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—P. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Ficher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. R. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Go to Crouse's for your Segars by the box.

DON'T fail to read the advertisements; it always pays.

GOOD old Segars at Crouse's, 2 for 5 cents

"KILL 'em quick" is reported to be the latest brand of strychnine whiskey.

BUY your Tobacco and Segars at D. W. Crouse's.

THE latest receipt for making a clean sweep is to wash him.

THE poet N. P. Willis is credited with the invention of the modern art of interviewing.

A desirable calamity for a newspaper—to be "run over" with advertisements.

PIPES, Matches, Smoker's and Chewer's articles at Crouse's. Call and see him.

PEOPLE with thin heads of hair should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to make the hair grow out thick.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

PROF. ADDISON WYMAN, the popular composer, has charge of the department of Music in the Hollidaysburg Seminary.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

WANTED.—25,000 *Cash* customers to buy the immense Stock of new winter Goods, just received at Osters new store. 10dec1m

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ANOTHER NEW HOUSE IN TEXAS.—Since our last notice of improvements, our friend Andrew J. Wise has erected a new house in the Shuck extension.

WHERE can I buy Good GOODS at a moderate price, is a question often asked us, we would say to all, go to G. R. Oster & Co. 10dec1m

THE Chester *Republican* gets credit for the following ingenious definition of credit—"A wise provision by which Sheriffs and Constables get a living.

A Western paper excuses itself for having no newspaper by the allegation that it has a "Ladies Sewing Society," which answers the same purpose.

Now that the Hollidays are at hand, go to G. R. Oster & Co., where you will find a store full of useful articles for gifts. 10dec1m

ALISMA removes and prevents dandruff, which is the result of a languid, unhealthy condition of the surface vessels of the scalp—a premonitory symptom of the falling off of the hair. A daily application of the Alisma, with a free use of the brush, will soon free the head from dirt and dandruff.

REOPENING.—Mt. Smith M. E. Church having been re-fitted will be re-opened D. V., for the worship of God, next Sabbath (Dec. 12th), morning, at 10½ o'clock. Several ministers from a distance are expected to be present. Ministers and people of neighboring charges are respectfully invited.

IN THE HARNESS.—Deputy Sheriff John A. Cessna is already in the harness, doing things in a very business like manner. John's father was Sheriff some years ago, and consequently John learned the run of the machine, and now takes hold of the reins with no embarrassment at all. Being a clever, obliging young man, he will make an efficient officer.

THE RACE OF PROPHETS.—That the prophets are not all dead yet is a fact, though it may be mooted by some. No better evidence of this is needed than the fact that quite a number of wise people have already discovered that we are going to have a hard winter, though there have not been more than two months of unseasonably cold weather yet. Isn't that something like prophecy?

FIRE AT DUDLEY.—The Catholic church near Dudley, this county, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is estimated at over $7000. Insured $5000.
The pastoral residence, adjoining the church, was saved only by almost superhuman efforts, but the furniture therein was damaged to a very considerable extent. We have not learned how the fire originated.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

DUTCH CORNER CHIVALRY.—A few days ago a high toned, hot blooded, chivalric gentleman, whose name we will not mention at present, had a "private difference," with another gentlemen, which eventually led to a duellistic challenge, the substance of which we will give as near as we can, though we didn't *see* the genuine document. It runs something like the following:

BEDFORD CO., ——— Valley, }
Nov. —, 1869. }

Mr. ———: I hereby challenge you to fight me a duel on — day at — at — o'clock. We will use Colt's or Reminger's revolvers, (six shooters)—distance to be twenty paces. Each one to toe the score and shoot till all the barrels are empty, unless one of us falls, in which case, if I fall I will forgive you, and if you fall, you will forgive me.
Yours, &c. ———.

P. S. You can have your friends on the ground, and I will have mine.

Truly Bedford is a place of note, though she has no railroads, no furnaces, no manufactories, nor theatre. Pugilism in all its phases is exhibited on every public occasion. Camp-meetings and even funerals are not exempt from these feats or the pugnacious individuals. The list of causes at our last Quarter Sessions will compete with the lowest precincts of New York, Chicago or St. Louis. And now, the duellist, a true son of Democratic Thunder, springs up in our midst, to the terror of a fellow citizen who thus far is disinclined to enter the field. Enough to excite jealousy in France, were it not that the hero has totally disregarded all the rules of that honorable field, such as choosing the "weepins," &c.

Now that the war is over, can't we have peace and quiet? Or are there a few brave soldiers who, *having served their country in her hour of trouble* (in a horn), are still fascinated by the report of the gun and smell of powder, and at every altercation presume their opponents rebs, and open a fierce attack at once. If so, forward march.

SENDING LETTERS OUTSIDE THE MAIL.—By a recent decision of the Post Office Department, "communications may be sent outside the mail, if enclosed in stamped envelopes (and being equal in value and amount in rates of postage to which such letters would be liable if sent by mail), and properly sealed so that such letters cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelope, and the same duly directed and addressed, and the date of said letter on the envelope; and it is not required that such letters and envelopes be handed to the postmaster at the point of destination. It is the duty of route agents to receive letters written after the mail is closed, and all way letters prepaid by stamps."

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the office in Bedford on the 1st day of Dec. 1869.

James Brown,	L. A. Realey,
Thomas Edwards,	John Ripley, Esq.
John Evans,	Charles F. Rhoads,
J. Frazor,	Benjamin Strunk,
Thomas Fisher,	Geo. Schmith (sadler)
Jane Frazier,	W. H. Sherman,
Barbre Fihtar,	Charles Smith,
Sarah Grubb,	Henry Thomas, Esq.
Almand Garber	Susanna Trott,
Jacob Hall, Esq.	J. F. Wilson,
A. M. Hoy, Esq.	Miss Clara Williams,
Samuel Kevrlin,	Wm. Walker,
George Lewis,	Miss Mary Wail,
J. G. Mendenhall,	Joseph Uphamey,
Benjamin Mozingo,	John Urwin.
George May,	

D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning at ten o'clock an extra train on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad took out a force of Canadians, imported by the company to work on the eastern extension of the road, principally on the Sand Patch tunnel. They arrived in the city on Saturday, and during Saturday night slept on the floor of the waiting rooms at the depot. Some of them were accompanied by their children, but none of them had their wives with them. President Hugart confidently expects that the road will be completed and in full running order between this city and Baltimore in one year from this time. —*Pitts. Eve. Chron., Nov.* 22.

A THANKFUL EDITOR.—The editor of the Mantorville *Express* was in good condition to enjoy Thanksgiving. His sermon for the day commences thus: To-day (Thursday) is Thanksgiving. For our part we are always thankful. Blessed as we are with a comfortable house, in our wife's name, and five children in our joint names, with the wood-house full of well seasoned maple stove-wood, with potatoes and cabbage in the cellar in abundance, with no cares of the probable office, with malice toward none and love for all—the ladies in particular—with health and happiness, why shouldn't we always be thankful?

THE PAVEMENTS.—On Monday last, we were visited with a snow of some three inches in depth. On about three-fourths of the pavements of the town the greater portion of the snow still lies, making ice endangering the life or limbs of every one who ventures on it and making mud and causing wet feet, whenever it thaws. Will not our council pass and enforce an ordinance compelling property holders to remove snow within a limited time, so our people can walk the streets with comfort and safety?

FLITTING.—William Keyser, Esq., the newly elected Sheriff, on Tuesday last moved his family from Beuna Vista to Bedford which he intends making his home for a period of three years at least. Mr. Keyser is a clever, social, enterprising business man, and we are glad to welcome him as a citizen of our town, and the only objection we have to him, is his politics. We have no doubt at all but that he will make a good officer and that in the performance of his duties as Sheriff, he will know no party.

BADLY NEEDED.—A pavement is badly needed in front of Mr. Wm. Schaeffer's in Juliana street. The pavement was taken up for the purpose of grading and bad weather has prevented the re-laying of it. It is not likely that it will be possible to re-lay it now before Spring. We therefore hope the proprietors or the borough council will take measures to have it planked or repaired in some way so as to enable pedestrians to pass without wading knee-deep through mud.

BUY of the men who advertise. Always examine your newspaper and buy of the largest advertiser. You may be quite sure that the man who don't advertise, sells but little and must have large profits on that little to enable him to live, while he who advertises largely also makes large sales, and is consequently able to sell his goods at a very reasonable profit. This is an unfailing rule that purchasers will do well to remember.

WE have just received a neatly printed copy of the "Proceedings of the Chester County Teachers' Institute," held at West Chester, Pa., during the week commencing Oct., 25th, 1869. The pamphlet contains 72 pages. A lecture by *Theodore Tilton*, of New York, and one by *Dr. I. I. Hayes*, the *Arctic Explorer*, are alone worth the price of the book; it contains besides, several Essays in full, and a complete list of all the teachers in the county. Any teacher desiring a copy can obtain it, by mail, by remitting 25 cents to GEORGE F. WORRELL, West Chester, Pa.

WE would call the particular attention of readers to the advertisement of the American Knitting Machine Co. They offer a splendid opportunity to almost all classes to make money; particularly Farmers, who can get a great deal more for their wool by having one of these Machine in the house, and knitting their wool into stockings, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ORGANS.—An illustration of the advantages of a large production of any article, enabling the manufacturer to avail himself of the aid of machinery and most complete division of labor, and so to produce the best work at lowest cost, is afforded by what the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. are now doing. It is well known that the Cabinet Organs of their manufacture have for some time enjoyed the reputation of being the best in the world; and the demand for them from all countries has so increased that the Company have now occasion to produce *one hundred and fifty organs per week.*

This has enabled them to introduce a variety of ingenious machinery for the production of the various parts of the instruments, by which they get increased perfection in their work, and make a considerable saving in the cost. It is a part of their system to sell always at least remunerative profit, depending on increased amount of business for a satisfactory result to themselves. Accordingly, they have recently reduced prices, and it is said, are now selling their famous organs at even less than it costs a small maker to produce inferior instruments. The public are thus the gainers by getting the best article at less than, without such advantages, they would have to pay for inferior work. This Company will not make the so-called "cheap" organs at any price. All their work is of the very best.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but she has taken PLANTATION BITTERS for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

THE Universal cry, "What shall I buy for Holiday Presents" can be answered best by Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, who have an immense variety of Holiday and useful articles, such as all kinds of Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco and Gilt and Velvet bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Jewelry imitations of the latest styles of solid gold, which cannot be distinguished from the real, &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and most entertaining Books. Their stock contains almost everything necessary to supply the wants and gratify the tastes of everybody, and they claim that their superior facilities for buying these goods enables them to sell at very much under the regular prices paid for such articles. They want Agents everywhere, to whom they offer most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertiesment in another column.
Dec.3:1m.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation and extended use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches," do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United Sates and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized word.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

MARRIED.

Sunday evening, Dec. 5th, by Rev. John A. Nuner, Mr. HENRY FAUBEL to Miss CHARLOTTE S. WHITALINE, all of Bedford co.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.

The flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 800 barrels were taken by the local trade at $4 87½a5 for superfine; $5 25a5 37½ for extras; $5 75a6 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5 75a6 12½ for Pennsylvania do.; $6a6 50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $6 75a7 25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 50.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for wheat, but we continue Saturday's quotations; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 20a2 32, and 4,000 bus. Western on secret terms. Rye is held at $1 10 for Pennsylvania, and $1 05 for Western. Corn is quiet at previously quoted rates, with sales of 2,000 bushels old yellow at $1 08a1 10, and 3,000 bushels new do. at 85a90c. Oats are unchanged, with sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 59a61c, and Delaware at 62c. No sales were reported in barley or malt. Bark —Holders are asking $32 50 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. Cloverseed is firm at $8 50a 8.6¼. Timothy may be quoted at $4. Flaxseed ranges from $2 20 to 2 25. Whisky is quiet at 1 06a1 08 per gallon for wood and iron bound Western.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

THE CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS who daily visit G. R. OSTER & CO.'s spacious new store, must convince every one that it is the RIGHT PLACE to deal. 10dec1m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle exceptions filed, and to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of S. L. Russell, Esq., Administrator with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, dec'd, also, as Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Dr. Wm. Watson, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
10dec1t Auditor.

WHAT EVERY ONE SAYS MUST BE TRUE, and they all say that G. R. OSTER & CO. keep decidedly the BEST FAMILY STORE in Bedford. No misrepresentations to effect SALES. GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES marked in plain figures. 10dec1m

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustees appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will sell, on the premises, in Juniata township on *MONDAY DECEMBER 27TH*, 1869, the tract of land lately owned and occupied by John Reily, dec'd, containing 337 ACRES. The improvements are TWO GOOD LOG HOUSES, and a large new Bank Barn. This farm will suit well to divide into two farms. About 100 acres are cleared, 60 of which are good bottom—well watered, and the land well timbered.
TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon from April 1st 1870, to be secured by judgment bond or bond and mortgage.
W. M. HALL.
G. H. SPANG.
6dec *Trustees.*

G. R. OSTER & CO. have the most extensive and varied assortment of FINE CLOTHS and Cassimeres in Bedford, as CHEAP as the same make, style and quality can be sold west of Philadelphia. 10dec1m

A THIEF.

He has been traveling about humbugging druggists and private parties, mixing up and selling a base compound which he calls WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. All of Wolcott's genuine remedies have a written outside wrapper (with signature large). Look out for counterfeits.
Six Pints of WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, for Ulcers or Pain, sent free of express charges, on receipt of the money at 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.; or one Gallon of Pain Paint (double strength) for $20. Small bottles sold by all Druggists. R. L. WOLCOTT.
16dec4w

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA"

Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.
—Wherever introduced it is universally admired
—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being deniconized, it cannot injure nerveless constitutions, or people of sedentary habits.
—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original manner.
—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight —hence it will last much longer than others; nor does it burn or sting the tongue, or leave a disagreeable after-taste.
—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved Meerschaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in neat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club brand daily.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY

Chewing Tobacco.
—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.
—It is, without doubt, the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS

Have been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.
—If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them.
—They are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.
Circulars mailed on application.
P. LORILLARD & CO.,
10dec12w New York.

BEST CABINET ORGANS

AT LOWEST PRICES.

That the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET and METROPOLITAN ORGANS are the BEST in the WORLD is proved by the almost unanimous opinion of professional musicians, by the award to them of SEVENTY-FIVE GOLD and SILVER MEDALS or other highest premiums, at principal industrial competitions within a few years, including the MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, and by a sale very much greater than that of any similar instruments. This company manufacture only first class instruments, and will not make "cheap organs" at any price, or suffer an inferior instrument to bear their name. Having greatly increased their facilities for manufacture, by the introduction of new machinery and otherwise, they are now making BETTER ORGANS than EVER BEFORE, at increased economy in cost, which, in accordance with their fixed policy of selling always at least remunerative profit, they are now offering at PRICES OF INFERIOR WORK. FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS, Plain Walnut Case, $50. FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS, Double Reed, Solid Walnut Case, carved and panelled, with FIVE STOPS (Viola, Diapason, Melodia, Flute, Tremulant), $125. Other styles in proportion.
Circulars, with full particulars, including accurate drawings of the different styles of organs, and much information which will be of service to every purchaser of an organ, will be sent free, and postage paid, to any one desiring them.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., Boston;
596 Broadway, New York.
10dec1w

THE AMERICAN
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

Is presented to the public as the most
Simple, Durable, Compact and Cheap,
Knitting Machine ever Invented.
Price Only $25.
This Machine will run either backward or forward with equal facility;
Makes the Same Stitch as by Hand,
but far superior in every respect.
WILL KNIT 20,000 STITCHES IN ONE MINUTE,
AND DO PERFECT WORK, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit
Close or Open, Plain or Ribbed Work,
with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk, or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, mats, cord, undershirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins, suspenders, wristers, ties, tippets, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament.
FROM $3 TO $10 PER DAY
Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair.
FARMERS
Can sell their wool at only forty to fifty cents per pound; but by getting the wool made into yarn at a small expense, and knitting it into socks, two or three dollars per pound can be realized.
On receipt of $25 we will forward a machine as ordered.
We wish to procure active AGENTS in every section of the United States and Canadas to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Address
American Knitting Machine Co.,
10dec4w Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES: $30
The most perfect machine yet invented.
Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point a toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted.
All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON Gen'l Agents,
No. 26, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—
For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.
For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 10de Lowell, Mass.

THE 50TH VOLUME!
NEW SERIES! NEW FORM!
THE PICTORIAL
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by *Science.*
Phrenology—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.
Physiognomy, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.
Ethnology, or The Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.
Physiology and Anatomy.—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.
Portraits, Sketches, and *Biographies* of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.
Parents and Teachers.—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.
Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.
Established.—The Journal has reached its 50th volume, and with January Number, 1870, a New Series is commenced. The form has been changed from a Quarto to the more convenient Octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.
Terms.—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.
We are offering the most liberal Premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete List of Premiums. Address
S. R. WELLS, Publisher,
10dec 389 Broadway, N. Y.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.
Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.
2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the EDINBURGH. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.
3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.
4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.
The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The POSTAGE on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1870 will be entitled to receive, *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1869. New subscribers to all the *five* may receive Blackwood or *two* of the *Reviews* for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1869, at half the currant subscription price.
☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.
No premiums can be given to Clubs.
The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.
The LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1660 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8. 10dec

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.
MRS. M. C. LEGGET, Hoboken, N. J.
12nov4w

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.—1870

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expenses to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.
IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER, and keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.
IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER, and relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.
IT IS A LIVE PAPER, and ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercal News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.
IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER, having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.
IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE, it being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.
ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION, and it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.
THE NEXT YEAR.
THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Gr

Farm, Garden & Household.

While the wheat crop of the past season has not been so large as in former seasons, still the price is so low at the West as to be utterly unremunerative to the farmers. In the Middle and Eastern States, where the grain is shipped to a final market, the prices are not so bad. In our own market, red Western sells for $1.33a1.36; Pennsylvania and Delaware red for $1.37a1.39. In New York Western red and amber Western sells for $1.38a1.40; in Chicago 80¼a90; in St. Louis prices range from 80 to $1.30 and in Cincinnati, $1.05a$1.10. But, in the great grain producing districts of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the only means of reaching the market, by the farmer, are his own teams and the rough roads, the price obtained for his wheat fails to pay him for the trouble of hauling. The Iowa *Free Press* says that in Cass county, "many farmers intend, unless the price of wheat should come up to a living standard, to feed their wheat to cattle and hogs for market. But very little wheat has been sold, and the prospects are that none will be sold, except in compulsory cases." In Wisconsin complaints are numerous and loud. Farmers dispose of their wheat for forty, fifty and sixty cents, and do not receive sufficient money for their produce to purchase supplies, at the rates at which other things are held. We would not be surprised if the trouble should be found to have been caused, as it has been in former years, by a Chicago wheat ring, which runs down the market at the West, until the farmer is forced to sell at ruinous prices, and when the crop is all secured in the clutches of the ring, they operate for and hold the grain until a rise in the market is secured, when fortunes are made by speculators, at the expense of the farmer. Some of the farmers who can afford to, appear to be pursuing the only plan to defeat this move, and that is by holding their crops for the present.

Of the English grain crop of the season just closed, the Mark Lane *Express* remarks: "With regard to the late crop, we have in the different results on different farms additional proofs, if any were wanting, that high farming—which includes under draining and deep culture—will, to a large extent, counteract or neutralize the effects of an unfavorable season. It is a fact that on most of the lands highly cultivated the crop has been good, and on some farms nearly equal to that of last year; while on lands tilled and treated in the ordinary way, and undrained, there will be a considerable deficiency."—*Phil'a. Exchange.*

KEEPING A FARM JOURNAL.

No doubt there are farmers who commence business with a determination to keep a daily record of their operations on the farm, and the results of them. This resolve is carried into execution for a time, but after a while intermissions in these jottings occur, and finally cease altogether. This delinquency does not prove that the practice is not a good one, and as an incentive to perseverence, we would cite a case of a man who commenced farm life bareheaded, but eventually attained great wealth—a result he attributed in a great measure to a daily journalizing of his farm operations—a practice kept up for forty-five years, and not then discontinued.

These daily memoranda were made in books of convenient size, each containing the records of a single year, and when full properly labelled and filed away for future reference when desirable. They contained the number of fields farmed each year, the amount of labor bestowed, the actual yield, the names of the parties employed each day, the daily receipts for stock and farm products sold, money paid out, and for what purpose, the character of the weather, together with such reflections as the current news of the day supplied. This journal was uniformly written up each night just before retiring to rest, but when the party was absent, as was occasionally the case, it was the duty of the person in charge to make the necessary memoranda each evening.

These records were often appealed to, to decide disputed points in regard to the weather and crops of particular seasons, and not unfrequently taken before the courts for the purpose of determining the date of particular transactions. At first these nightly records may prove rather irksome, but if the practice is kept up persevering'y for two or three years it becomes a habit pleasureable rather than otherwise, and profitable to the parties who steadily pursue it.—*American Farmer.*

KEEPING WINTER PEARS.

No fruit is worse treated than the late autumn and winter pears. They are generally gathered before their time, and then kept in a dry atmosphere. What wonder is it that fruit which should be melting and delicious, turns out to be a shriveled, tough and tasteless thing? Most late varieties hang on well, and should be allowed to remain until there is danger of hard frosts; they are to be carefully picked when dry, placed in boxes or barrels, and kept as cool as possible. It is not a good plan to take them to the cellar until the weather becomes so cold as to endanger their freezing. When in the celler, the temperature must be kept as low as possible without danger of frost. Do not mix varieties in the same package. The different sorts have each their own time for maturing. A frequent examination will show how the process of ripening is going on, and the slower this progresses the finer the fruit is likely to be. When the proper changes have taken place within the fruit, it is indicated by a change in the color of the skin. When this commences the fruit may be taken in small quantities at a time to a warm room, to "finish off." We have seen even the despised and much abused Vicar of Winkfield, when treated in this manner, prove itself a most acceptable pear.—*Exchange.*

There is no household duty that is a subject of more annoyance to housewives generally than that of keeping paint clean, and yet the operation is a very simple and easy one. All that is necessary is to procure a little whiting on a plate, some clean warm water, and a flannel cloth. Dip the cloth in the water, wring it nearly dry, then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, and with this wet the painted surface. All the grease and dirt will be instantly removed; it should then be washed off with clean water, and rubbed dry with a chamois skin. It is said by those who have tried this method, that paint thus cleaned looks nearly as well as new. It does not injure even the most delicate color.

Water-proof Cloth.—Cloth, it is stated, can be made proof against water by immersing it (afterward drying) in a bucket of soft water, with which half a pound of sugar of lead and a like amount of pulverized alum have been mixed. This is good news for people who do not fancy the weight, or the odor, or the impervfousness to air of India rubber garments.

Hiram Woodruff says in his book about trotting horses, that a pull on both reins will not bring up a horse when he has broken from a trot. A firm, quick pull should be given on one rein, letting the other give a little, as much as you want the horse's head thrown out of line.

Dr. McClure informs the *Practical Farmer* that he has never known the following prescription to fail of curing colic in horses: "Aromatic spirits of ammonia, half an ounce; Laudanum, one and a half ounces; mix with one pint of water, and administer. If not relieved, repeat the dose.

Humorous.

Why is a dog's tail like old age? Because it is in firm.

Why is a dog's tail like the dress of a dandy? Because it finishes off a puppy.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is furthest from the bark.

Why is a dog biting his own tail like a good measure? Because he makes both ends meet.

What is the difference between a miserman of all work and a dog's tail? The one leads a dog's life, and the other follows it.

What is the difference between Queen Victoria and a dog's tail? The one keeps a coach, and the other keeps a waggin.

Why is the locking of the church doors, after all have gone, like a dog's tail? Because the main body going off, that naturally follows.

A Vicksburg gentleman was found in a neighbor's chicken coop, with the head of a pullet sticking out of a hole in his tall hat. On being arked how the feathered songster got there, he said "the blasted thing must have crawled up my trowsers leg." He was reprimanded with a boot.

A magistrate, censuring some boys for loitering in the street, asked: "If everybody were to stand in the streets, how could anybody get by?" "Why, by standing aside, to be sure, and letting 'em pass!" said one of the boys. "Any one but a justice of the peace would know that." The Justice wilted.

A Raw Jonathan who had been gazing at a garden in the vicinity of New York, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: "Just see what a waste! Here's no less than six scare-crows in this little ten-foot patch, and any one on 'em would keep the crows from a five acre lot."

"Seventy-five cents per gal.!" exclaimed Mrs. Partingdon on looking over the price current. "Why bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at seventy five cents!" The old lady pulled off her spectacles, threw down the paper and went into a brown study on the want of a proper appreciation of the true value of the female gender.

A Chicago paper tells a story of election night, which it thinks shows the enterprise of the young Chicagoans. A parcel of boys were seen getting together the materials for a bonfire. When they were asked what was the news they replied they had none. "We don't dabble in politics. We built the fire so that when the news comes in we can sell it out to the side that beats."

Saxe, the joker and poet, was once taking a trip on a steamer, when he fell in with a lively young lady, to whom he made himself very agreeable. Of course, he made an impression upon the damsel, who said at parting, "Good-bye, Mr. Saxe: I fear you'll soon be forgetting me." "Ah, miss," said the inveterate punster, "if I was not a married man already, you may be sure I'd be for getting you."

"My dear what shall we name Bub?"

"Why, husband, I have settled on the name of Peter."

"Oh, don't," he replied, "I never liked Peter for he denied his master."

"Well, then," replied the wife, "what name do you like?"

"I should like the name of Joseph."

"Oh. not that," replied she, "I can't bear Joseph, for he denied his mistress."

"Bridget! Bridget! why don't you bring up the lemonade?" said Mrs. S., on the 4th of July, from the top of the kitchen stairs.

"Why, marm," said Bridget, wiping the sweat from her red face with her checked apron, as she put her head round the staircase partition—"Why, marm, you see the ice I put in the lemonade is so hard that it hasn't melted yet, though it's stirring it over the firo I've been for the last fifteen minutes or more!"

A Good Idea, But Too Late.—The old gentleman came home from church enthusiastic. He found Frank instigating a small dog and a large cat to enter the ring.

"Why, Frank," he said, "how can you stay away from church? I have heard one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of Heaven."

"Well, I think," replied Frank, "you had better have dodged in, for you will never have another chance."

A dry genius who has occasion to visit town daily from one of the "rural districts" recently passed a farm house near which the occupant had been butchering something less than a dozen very small pigs, the result of the day's labor being hung up on a long pole facing the street. Our genius deliberately stopped his team, and asked the farmer what he was doing? "Butchering!" was the quick reply. "Oh," says the driver, "I thought you were dipping candles!" and he hastened his horses into a trot—to make up for lost time.

Not Married.—In one of the Courts, a very pretty young lady appeared as a witness. Her testamony was likely to result unfortunately for the client of a pert young lawyer, who addressed her very superciliously with the inquiry:

"You are married, I believe?"

"No, sir."

"Only wish to?"

"Really, I don't know. Would you advise such a step?"

"Oh, certainly! I am a married man myself."

"Is it possible? I never should have thought it. Is your wife blind or deaf?"

It is scarcely necessary to add that the dis comfited attorney did not vouchsafe a reply.

Asking Directions.—"Can you direct me to the——Hotel? inquired a gentleman with a carpet-bag of a burly Hibernian standing on the steps of the railway station.

"Faith," was the reply, "it's just I that can do that same. You see, you jist go up this strate till you come to Thady O'Mulligan's shop. Then you—"

"But I don't know where Thady O'Mulligan's shop is."

"Oh, faith, why didn't I think of that? Well, then, your honor must kape on till you get to the apple-woman's stand, on the corner of the brick church it is, and kape on the right, and go till ye get to the sign of the big watch, and mind you don't fall down the celler thereaway; and after that you turn to the right or left, but by the bones of St. Patrick I don't really know which."

The traveler turned in despair to a long, lank Jonathan, who was standing whistling near by, and made the same inquiry.

"May be you're going to put up there?"

"Yes, I intend to."

"Did you come from far off?"

"Yes, from Philadelphia; but can you tell me where——"

"Got any more baggage?" said the imperturbable Yankee.

"No, this is all," said the traveler, convinced that the only way to get the direction was to submit.

"Going to stay long?"

"Couldn't say," was the reply, in a crusty manner. "But I'm in a hurry."

"Wait a minute. I reckon you're a married man, ain't you?"

"No, I'm not, and I won't answer any more questions till you have answered."

"Well, squire, said the Yankee, coolly, I'd like to, but the truth is, I have never been here before myself."

In less than a minute, a carpet-bag with a man attached, was seen hurrying away from that vicinity.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interrst upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The principal of the loan is made payable in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " " Frankfort 87 fir. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.
6aug3m

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. Jesup & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite Inquirer building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.
JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.
AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself, but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October, as after that time the books will be left with H. Nicodemus for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP, prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE, and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

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5nov3t

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